Washington State Department of Health
Division of Environmental Health

2005 Annual Report

Safe Water

Safe Food

Healthy Communities

Washington State Department of Health
Division of Environmental Health

Our Mission
Improving People's Health by Reducing Exposures to Environmental Hazards

Environmental Health … it IS public health

"If you want to learn about the health of a population, look at the air they breathe, the water they drink, and the places where they live." Hippocrates, 500 BCE.
This first definition of public health captures the essence of environmental health. Since the time of Hippocrates, keeping drinking water safe, protecting people from contact with sewage, and disease-spreading insects or animals have been the hallmarks of civilization. People cannot be healthy unless their environment is too.

The Romans looked for healthy places when selecting sites to build their cities and forts. They chose their water springs carefully "keeping in mind the health of the people." They became practiced at draining marshes to rid areas of "animals with mischief—making stings which fly at us in thick swarms." The Romans' extensive aqueduct system, which you can still see in parts of Rome, was used to bring pure water supplies to the city. They constructed the first sewers between 800 and 735 BCE.

Prior to the 1700s, most homes in America were "sewered" to the nearest water body, usually using a hollowed log for the piping. To protect the drinking water of Jamestown, the Governor of Virginia declared in 1610: *There shall be no man or woman dare to wash any unclean linen, wash clothes…nor rinse or make clean any kettle, pot or pan, or any such like vessel within twenty feet of the old well or new pump. Nor shall anyone aforesaid within less than a quarter mile of the fort, dare to do the necessities of nature, since these unmanly, slothful, and loathsome immodesties, the whole fort may be choked and poisoned.*

Protecting the source of a community's drinking water was paramount to protecting the health of that community. We've all read about Dr. John Snow who, in the 1850s, traced a cholera outbreak in London to a particular water well that drew its water from the lower Thames River, which was – not surprisingly – contaminated with sewage. In 1885, a heavy storm in the Great Lakes area caused the sewage in the Chicago River to be flushed out to the drinking water intakes in Lake Michigan. The resulting typhoid and cholera outbreaks killed between 11 and 13 percent of Chicago's population.

Managing a community's garbage also has its roots in public health protection. During the Middle Ages, millions of people died in Europe from the plague, which is spread by fleas from infected rodents. Getting garbage out of the streets and homes and into some common dump away from a community was designed to reduce the number of disease-carrying rats. The Greeks were the first to build a dump-style area for garbage around 500 BCE. In America, Benjamin Franklin started the first garbage collection service in the late 1700s.

Today, many people question whether or not environmental health belongs in a health department. To them, environmental health programs are not about protecting people's health but are land use and development hurdles – or simply a way to generate fees. As a result, in many states and counties across our country, programs that are designed to protect people's health by managing environmental conditions are split between health, environmental and land use or natural resource agencies.

This dichotomy reflects the fact that environmental health is the tie that binds public health to people's environment, whether natural or built. Although environmental health may not be a neat fit in any one agency, keeping its focus and primary mission about public health is critical. As you'll see in the following pages, Division of Environmental Health staff work every day to assure a safe and healthy environment – whether around onsite sewage systems, clandestine drug labs, shellfish growing areas, or schools. After all, people make places.

Janice Adair,

Assistant Secretary

Environmental Health in Washington State

In the summer of 1889 a group of delegates gathered together in the Territorial Capitol Building in Olympia to draft a constitution for Washington State. In the fall of that year, Miles C. Moore, the last Governor of the Washington Territory, sent President Harrison a copy of the Constitution of the state of Washington. The Presidential proclamation declaring Washington's Constitution was approved in November, clearing the way for Washington to be admitted to the Union.

Public health has a rich history in Washington State, dating back to those very first days of statehood. Article 20 of our state's constitution, establishes a state board of health "with such powers as the legislature may direct." Under the provisions of RCW 43.20, the legislature has directed that "the state board of health shall provide a forum for the development of public health policy in Washington State..." "…and to explore ways to improve the health status of the citizenry."

Public health protection has always been an important public policy issue for Washington's leaders

- In 1906, there was debate over construction of a railroad across a critical watershed in Seattle, the Seattle Commercial Club said ***"If it is possible to have both the railroad and pure water, that is what the people here want; if it is not possible to have both, we want pure water."*** *
- In 1907, bubonic plague claimed a life in Seattle. In response, the city health department set bounties on rats (5-10 cents each), and improved garbage management.
- In 1910, Yakima County formed the first county health department in the United States.
- In 1914, Centralia experienced an outbreak of typhoid infecting 334 people and causing 22 deaths. It was traced to a polluted city water supply. A disinfection system was fashioned from pipe and empty whisky barrels, into which hypochlorite of lime was shoveled. The *Whisky Barrel Chlorinator* was put into place and the epidemic ended. *

While much has changed in the 116 years since our statehood, the importance of environmental public health for our communities remains high:

We are still very active in our efforts to protect our public drinking water supplies. Today typhoid epidemics are rare, indeed, though we still pay close attention to how our drinking water is protected, treated, and delivered to our communities.

Policy makers at both the state and local level continue to actively address community health concerns ranging from mold as an indoor air health threat, to emergency public health response planning for floods, earthquakes, and other natural and manmade disasters.

Our issues associated with animal-carried diseases have shifted from bubonic plague to new emerging diseases like West Nile virus and Avian Influenza.

Within the Division of Environmental Health, we are highly committed to advancing our mission of improving people's health by reducing exposures to environmental hazards and carrying out the vision that the writers of our state's constitution had in 1889 for safe and healthy communities in Washington.

"If you want to learn about the health of a population, look at the air they breathe, the water they drink, and the places where they live."

Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine…5th Century BCE

*Report from DOH, Washington's Health: The Next 50 Years 1950

Environmental Health Performance Measures

As you will see in this annual report, the Division of Environmental Health is committed to our mission of improving people's health by reducing exposures to environmental hazards. Our division strategic plan includes conducting monitoring and inspections to identify environmental risks, communicating identified risks and hazards in a timely manner, reducing the number and frequency of critical violations of important public health laws, and coordinating and collaborating with local health jurisdictions on a variety of our program efforts. Below are a sampling of the performance measures we track to measure our progress and identify where improvements are needed.

Key Performance Measures	2004 Actual	2005 Actual
• Percentage of public water systems in compliance with nitrate quarterly monitoring.	90.1%	92.9%
• Number of public water supply inspections completed.	773	856
• Percentage of public water supply inspections with no critical deficiencies.	New Measure	85.7%
• Number of drinking water health advisories issued.	New Measure	34*
• Percentage of drinking water health advisories issued within 24 hours.	New Measure	91.1%
• Number of suspected pesticide-related illness cases investigated.	268	301
• Number of shellfish operation inspections.	500	566
• Percentage of shellfish operation inspections with no critical violations.	New Measure	97%
• Number of times dangerous levels of marine toxins are documented.	60	56
• Percentage of times stakeholders are notified by close of business day when dangerous level of marine toxins are found.	95%	100%
• Number of routine radiological monitoring events that resulted in a public health action.	64	74
• Percentage of times that radiological monitoring events resulted in a public health action performed within the pre-established timeframe.	89%	93.2%

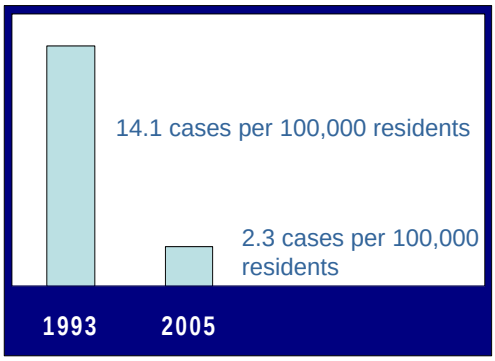
*Represents last 3 quarters of the fiscal year

The Goal of Environmental Health is Prevention & Education

The programs we implement throughout the Division of Environment Health are targeted towards protecting the health of people in our communities through prevention activities, as opposed to treating individuals one patient at a time after they become ill. We do this by assessing the health risks that environmental factors can pose, developing policies and programs to minimize those risks, then working with a range of partners and stakeholders to put into practice good prevention programs. For one dramatic example of this work, consider the activities over the past decade in our food safety program area.

Example of Prevention & Education:

In 1993, we experienced a large outbreak of foodborne disease in our state associated with eating undercooked hamburger. Many people became sick by eating these undercooked commercially prepared hamburgers contaminated with the bacteria - E. coli 0157 H7. Once the illnesses were reported, we worked with our public health lab and local health jurisdictions to find the common linkage and took immediate action to pull the implicated meat from the establishments. This action stopped the outbreak almost immediately. Prior to determining the cause, the rate of individuals becoming sick grew quickly from 90 to 480 cases within seven days. Once the implicated meat was pulled and the efforts to communicate the importance of cooking meat at higher temperatures were reinforced, the rate of individuals becoming sick dropped to zero cases within seven days. While intervention stopped further cases, there were already 648 people ill. Of the 648 ill people affected by this food poisoning, 151 were hospitalized and three died. Even before the 1993 outbreak occurred we had made efforts to learn about E. coli 0157 H7, its prevalence in our environment, and what cooking temperatures would kill it. While we had already modified our state food code to require higher cooking temperatures for hamburger and other meats, after the outbreak we undertook even greater education efforts to train food handlers on those requirements in order to prevent further outbreaks. Today, we continue to work with food safety partners in preventing foodborne diseases through activities such as disease surveillance, product recalls, outbreak investigations and interventions, and regulatory and education approaches.



E. Coli cases in Washington 1993 vs. 2005

In 1993 the rate of E. coli cases in Washington was 14.1 per 100,000 residents. In 2005 that rate was reduced to 2.3 cases per 100,000 residents. This serves as one positive example of the value environmental health program activities have in protecting the health of our residents. Since 1993, there have been numerous people who have remained healthy and avoided the consequences of an E. coli illness due in part to the work done by the environmental public health system in our state.

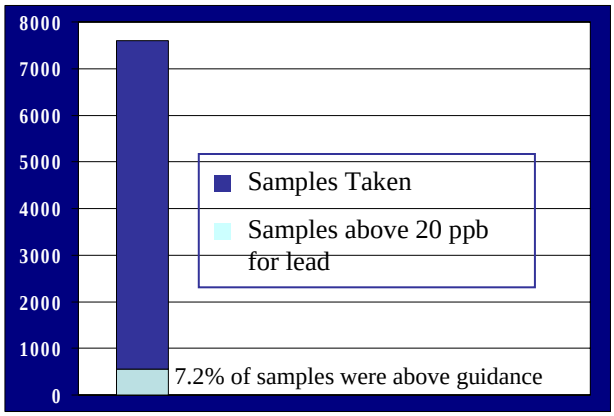
PUBLIC HEALTH
ALWAYS WORKING FOR A SAFER AND HEALTHIER WASHINGTON

Onsite Sewage Systems:

In July 2005 the State Board of Health adopted revisions to the rules for small onsite sewage systems. The revised rules are the result of three years of work by representatives of industry, local health jurisdictions, state agencies, and homeowners. The new rules focus on improving local program planning and onsite system operation and maintenance. In addition, the legislature provided $1.3 million to assist local health jurisdictions in the Puget Sound region with their new program planning responsibilities, as well as to improve data sharing, integration, and reporting of onsite sewage information.

Focus on Healthy Schools:

During the past school year, we teamed with the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Department of Ecology to make funding available to all public elementary schools in our state so they could test their school drinking water for the presence of lead. This was in response to high media interest in the lead levels found in some Seattle schools. A total of 455 schools from across the state submitted over 7,700 drinking water samples to be analyzed for lead. Of all the samples submitted, 7.2 percent were at or above the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's guidance level of 20 parts per billion (ppb) for lead, and many schools are pursuing actions to lower those levels.

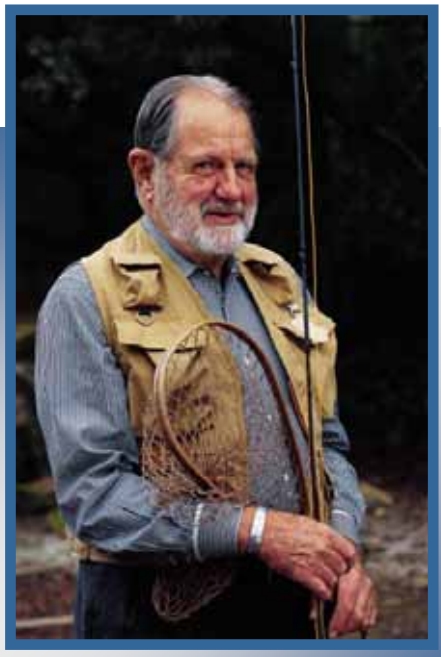


Emergency Preparedness:

Throughout 2005, our Office of Radiation Protection continued to enhance our emergency preparedness efforts. In addition to providing training to our own division responders, the office has extended training efforts to first responders throughout the state. Training efforts in 2005 provided emergency response training to more than 450 people from a variety of professional disciplines, including law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical services, hospitals, National Guard Civil Support Teams, U.S. Department of Energy Radiological Assistance Program teams, U.S. Marshall's Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Army. Many of these trainings provide information on "dirty bomb" scenarios (explosive devices contaminated with radioactive materials) and crime scene investigation involving weapons of mass destruction. Preparing for, and responding to, an emergency situation remains a high priority activity throughout the Division of Environmental Health.

Increasing Awareness of Chemical Risks:

In 2005, we continued to communicate fish consumption advice to the public due to the presence of persistent bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs) in fish from Washington waterways and grocery stores. Examples of these PBTs include mercury and poly chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Our advice on eating fish has been careful to note the proven benefits of fish consumption and the availability of fish that are low in contaminants.



While providing advice about which fish are low or high in contaminants, we have also undertaken efforts to reduce levels of those contaminants in the environment. These efforts are most recently reflected in the release of the Chemical Action Plan for polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs). The plan was produced jointly with the Department of Ecology and maps out a strategy for reducing levels of PBDEs that are building up in our environment. We will continue to work with the Department of Ecology under their PBT Initiative to produce action plans to reduce the health risks associated with other PBTs.

Local Coordination:

The fact is, we cannot do our work without local health jurisdictions. They are critical partners in the implementation of many environmental health programs across our state. Throughout 2005, we worked closely with local Environmental Health Directors on a number of issues at their monthly meetings and helped arrange for briefings by the Department of Ecology on several issues of importance to the local health jurisdictions. In each of the program areas, staff worked with their local counterparts to solve important problems. To help share information quickly and efficiently, we developed a new Environmental Health Directors' Web site. At both the state and local level, we underwent an assessment of our performance in meeting the capacity Standards for Public Health in Washington State. Across the board, environmental health programs showed marked improvements in meeting these core capacity standards since the initial assessment in 2002. We will be working together on how we can continue this upward momentum. Part of that includes a pilot project that started in late 2005 with four local health jurisdictions to develop programmatic performance measures. This work with Mason, Thurston, Chelan-Douglas and NE Tri-Counties Health jurisdictions should serve as a model in the future for statewide performance measurement and accountability. At a joint meeting to review the standards results, we collectively agreed to also work on the development of templates or other model documents or processes that could be used by local health jurisdictions, if they so desire. Both of these projects are exciting for continuing our collective good work. Watch for more details in our next annual report!

Environmental Health Directors' Web Site
www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/ehdirectors

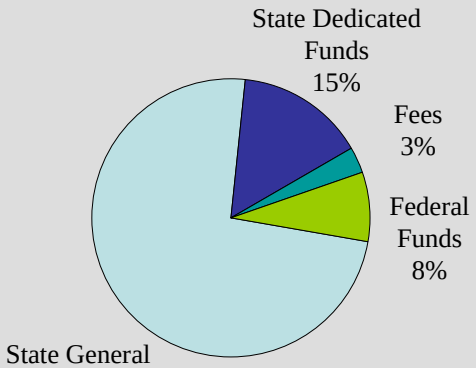
The Office of Environmental Health & Safety protects the health of our residents and visitors by providing consultation, technical assistance, and training on:

- Health effects of exposure to pesticides
- School safety and health
- Health effects of exposure to indoor air contaminants
- Prevention and control of diseases transmitted from animals to humans
- Healthy and safe water recreation facilities
- Septic tanks and drainfields
- Assessment and cleanup of clandestine drug labs

Quick Facts for 2005

- We opened 301 investigations into possible pesticide-related illnesses.
- We collected West Nile virus testing results on 660 birds (1 positive), 54 horses (1 positive), 528 chicken (0 positive), and 1,084 mosquito pools (2 positive).
- We presented eight regional workshops for school districts and local health jurisdictions, updating 225 participants in current issues on environmental health and safety in schools.
- The Clandestine Drug Lab Program (CDL) conducted four CDL contractor certification training classes, a CDL contractor refresher training class, and a two-day CDL training for local health jurisdictions. Over 200 people attended the classes.

Office of Environmental Health and Safety Fund Sources (2005-2007)

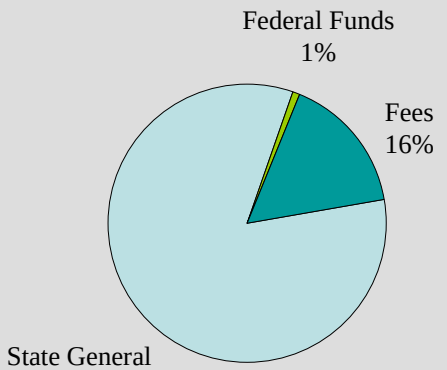


For more information about the Office of Environmental Health & Safety visit us at: www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/ts

The Office of Food Safety and Shellfish protects the health of Washington residents and visitors by:

- Partnering with local health jurisdictions to ensure safe food at the retail level
- Coordinating the statewide response to food recalls, food tampering, and emergencies
- Investigating foodborne illness outbreaks
- Monitoring paralytic shellfish poison and domoic acid in shellfish
- Monitoring pollution levels in shellfish growing areas
- Inspecting commercial shellfish companies

Office of Food Safety and Shellfish Programs Fund Sources (2005-2007)



Quick Facts for 2005

- In cooperation with the department's epidemiologists and local health jurisdictions, we investigated over 40 foodborne disease outbreaks.
- We gave over 8,000 person-hours of training on various food safety topics to public and private stakeholders.
- We monitored 94 classified shellfish growing areas and 325 licensed commercial shellfish operations.
- More than 10,000 marine water samples were collected and analyzed to monitor water quality in shellfish growing areas.
- With assistance from partners, we collected 2,865 shellfish samples for paralytic shellfish poison analysis and 1,266 shellfish samples for domoic acid analysis.

For more information about the Office of Food Safety and Shellfish visit us at: www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/sf

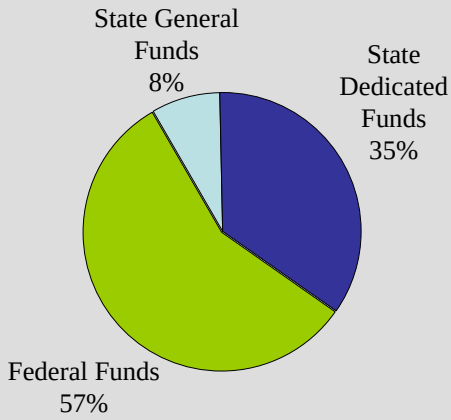
The Office of Environmental Health Assessments seeks to reduce or eliminate harmful exposures to contaminants in the environment through:

- Assessing and evaluating environmental epidemiological and toxicological data
- Recommending strategies to reduce environmental exposures of concern
- Education for public agencies and communities on how to reduce exposure to potentially harmful contaminants

Quick Facts for 2005

- We tested 390 samples of the top ten most frequently purchased fish in Washington State for mercury, PCBs, and PBDE's (flame retardants) to identify those fish low in contaminants.
- Two new fish advisories (Lake Chelan and Walla Walla River) and one updated advisory (Duwamish River) were issued due to elevated levels of either PCB or DDT in fish.
- As part of the Infant Health Study, over 700 rural homes with infants were visited and had their water tested for nitrate and bacterial contamination.
- We completed 19 health consultations on 15 hazardous waste sites and responded to citizen concerns. These efforts also included outreach to non-English speaking communities.

Office of Environmental Health Assessments Fund Sources (2005-2007)

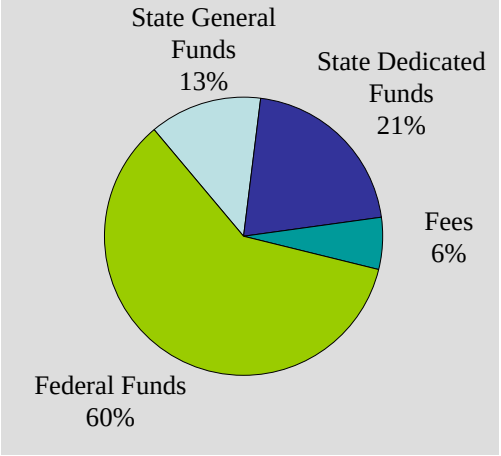


For more information about the Office of Environmental Health Assessments visit us at: www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/oehas

The Office of Drinking Water protects the health of Washington residents and visitors by assuring safe and reliable drinking water by:

- Helping water systems respond to emergencies
- Ensuring regulatory compliance
- Inspecting water systems
- Monitoring water quality
- Training and certifying water system operators
- Maintaining information about water systems
- Improving water system infrastructure

Office of Drinking Water Fund Sources (2005-2007)



Quick Facts for 2005

- We provided regulatory oversight for 4,135 large (Group A) water systems that together serve 5.3 million Washington residents.
- More than 160,000 water quality sample reports were received from public water utilities and entered into the office database system for evaluation and tracking.
- We provided and/or sponsored 20,975 hours of continuing education training to certified water system operators across the state.
- We provided 52 Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvement loans to finance capital improvements in public water systems in 43 communities.
- Through the legislative established Water System Acquisition and Rehabilitation Program (WSARP), we provided $2 million in grant funds to five jurisdictions to rehabilitate eight failing public water systems that will benefit 2,232 people.

For more information about the Office of Drinking Water visit us at: www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw

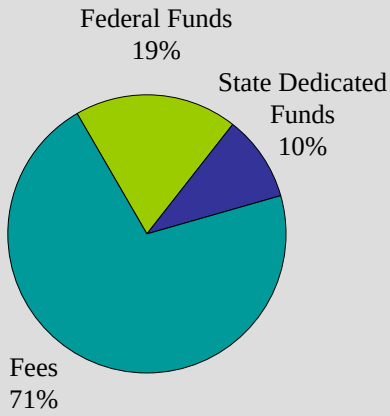
The Office of Radiation Protection protects the health of Washington residents and visitors from unintended exposure to radiation through:

- Implementation of the Radiation Control Program for Washington State, as authorized by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- A statewide environmental radiation monitoring program that is designed to measure and evaluate levels of radiation in air, water, soils, and foods
- Education and inspections of X-ray operators and X-ray equipment
- A program that ensures safe operation, management, and disposal of radioactive materials
- Preparedness for responding to radiological emergencies, including any events that may be associated with the state's only nuclear power plant in Richland

Quick Facts for 2005

- We collected approximately 1,750 environmental samples, which were analyzed at the state's public health laboratory.
- We regulate approximately 5,800 X-ray facilities and 600 sites that utilize radioactive materials.
- We retrieved and disposed of radioactive materials from seven locations where members of the public or schools discovered these materials.
- We trained more than 450 local emergency responders, emergency medical personnel, and health care providers in: crime scene forensics, use of radiation instruments, medical treatment of contaminated patients, and "dirty bombs."
- We maintain a 24-hour radiation emergency telephone line (206-NUCLEAR) to ensure prompt response to any emergency involving radioactive materials. In 2005 we received 52 calls.

Office of Radiation Protection Fund Sources (2005-2007)



For more information about the Office of Radiation Protection visit us at: www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/rp

Looking Ahead
2006 Outlook

People living in Washington State enjoy the benefits of good health, due in large part to the safe and healthy environment that our public health system works hard to maintain. In 2006, we will be working with our local health partners and many others to continue to address the challenges and opportunities that are presented to the environmental health field. A few key areas of attention will include:

Maintaining Healthy School Environments for our Children:

Building on the input and recommendations we received from many stakeholders in 2005, we will continue to work with the State Board of Health (Board) on revising and updating the Board's school environmental health and safety rules. Once the rules are updated by the Board, we will continue our work with local health jurisdictions, the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and school officials across the state to ensure children have a safe and healthy environment in which to study and learn.

Supporting Initiatives to Protect Puget Sound:

Initiatives to protect the waters and habitats of Puget Sound will have many connections to the public health work we do in the Division of Environmental Health. Specifically, we will continue to monitor and oversee shellfish growing activities to ensure that shellfish harvested in our state are safe to eat. This will also include our work to identify and eliminate pollution sources which may threaten the safety of shellfish growing waters. Additionally, we will be working with the local health jurisdictions surrounding Puget Sound on enhancing the management of onsite sewage disposal programs, particularly in the areas of data management, and long term operation and maintenance of sewage systems.

Making Washington a Healthier Place to Live:

Governor Gregoire's Healthy Washington Initiative is aimed at making Washington a healthier place to live. Our key efforts in this initiative will be focused on addressing the impact of environmental contaminants on the health of children, particularly in school and day care settings. Children are particularly vulnerable to contaminants such as lead, arsenic, and molds which can have life long effects on both physical and mental development. In 2006, we will work with a variety of stakeholders to proactively address environmental contaminants in these settings in order to provide safe environments for our children to grow and learn. In addition, we will continue to evaluate and define health risks from other emerging contaminants and explore ways to effectively communicate health risk information so that our residents can make informed choices to live healthy in Washington State.

Enhancing Accountability and Performance Measurement:

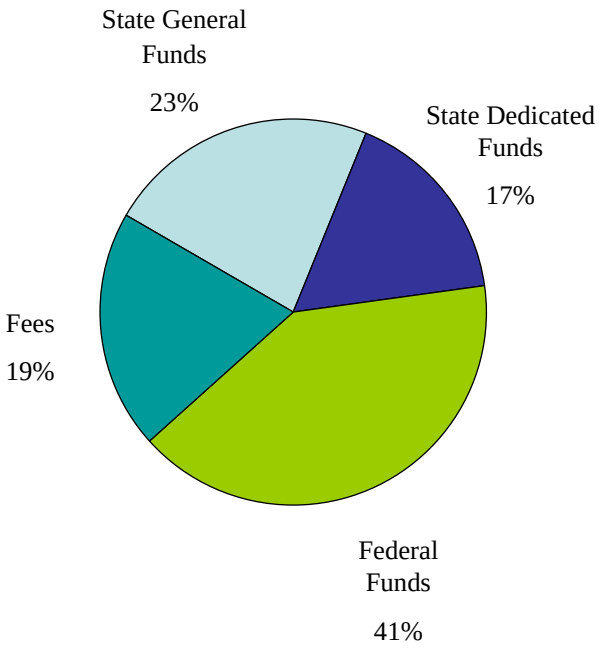
There is an increasing demand on the part of the public for government agencies to measure their performance in meaningful ways and be accountable for the work they are entrusted to do. In 2006, we will revisit our existing efforts to meaningfully measure performance in the program areas across our division. We will also work towards more statewide measurement of performance by working on a pilot project with four local health jurisdictions to develop programmatic measures which may have future applicability in local health jurisdictions across the state.

Addressing Core Public Health Financing Needs:

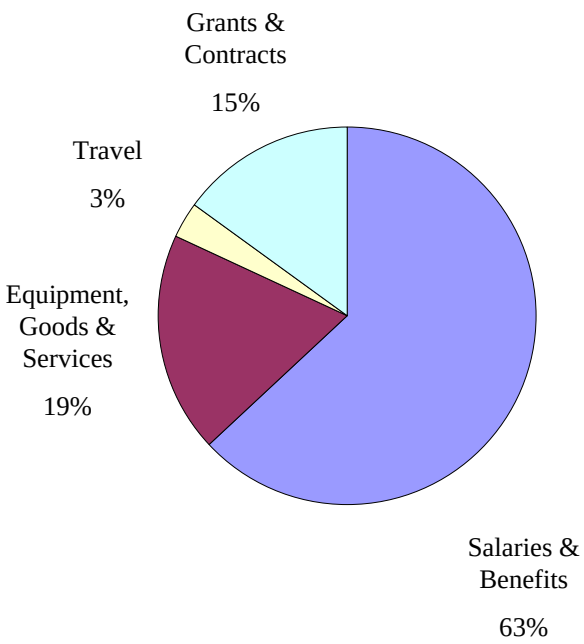
In 2005, the legislature convened a Joint Select Committee on Public Health Financing to consider and make recommendations on the future funding for public health services in Washington State. The committee met throughout the second half of 2005 to evaluate the status of public health in our state and to identify appropriate levels of services and outcomes for our public health system. In 2006, the committee will continue their work to consider and prioritize public health needs and determine how best to fund future public health services. We look forward to continuing to provide committee members with information on environmental health services and to highlight those services as needed core elements of any future public health system in our state.

2005-2007 Biennium Operating Budget Summary

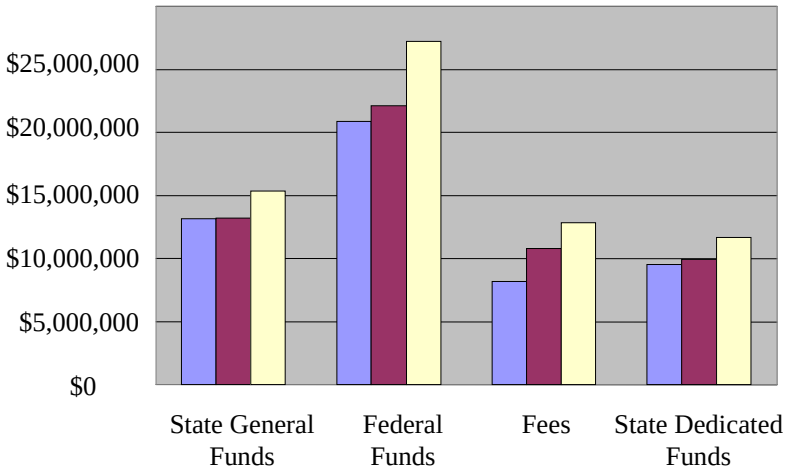
Fund Sources



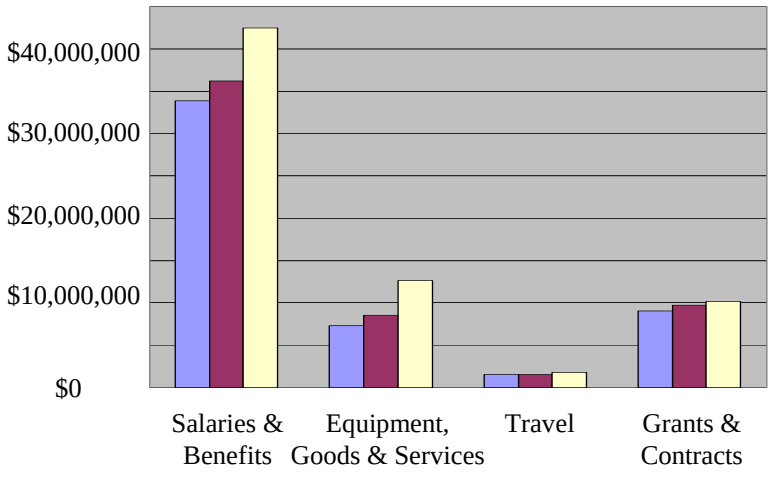
Expenditures by Category

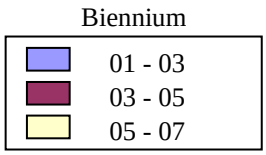


Fund Sources by Biennium



Expenditures by Biennium





Budget notes:
The increase in salary & benefits mainly reflects legislatively approved cost of living salary increases for staff, salary adjustments made to certain job classifications, and increases in health insurance costs. The increases in federal revenues are a reflection of increased grant awards across most division program areas to help cover increasing costs.

Return on Investment

- Over 3 million people regularly eat in restaurants with confidence thanks to local health jurisdictions and our Food Safety Program.
- More than 5 million residents in Washington State have safe water to drink because of the efforts of our Drinking Water Program.
- Washington State is the leading United States producer of farmed shellfish and second in the country in overall shellfish production thanks in part to our Shellfish Program.
- Nearly 75 cities, counties, mosquito control districts, and businesses were able to apply for coverage under the department's NPDES permit for aquatic mosquito control because of our Zoonotic Disease Program.
- An additional 31 pounds of mercury, from thermostats, were kept out of our environment this year thanks to local health jurisdictions and our Office of Environmental Health Assessments who worked collaboratively to implement the Thermostat Recycling Corporation's Take Back Program across Washington State.
- Every year, the health and safety of each person living in or passing through Washington is safeguarded from the harmful effects of radioactive materials thanks in part to the monitoring and inspection work conducted by our Office of Radiation Protection.

Authorizing Environment

Under the statutory authority of the State Board of Health, the Division of Environmental Health implements or works with local health jurisdictions to implement:
Retail Food Safety (RCW 43.20, 69.06; WAC 246-215, 246-217)
Shellfish Safety (RCW 43.20, 69.30; WAC 246-280, 246-282)
Water Recreation Facilities (RCW 70.90; WAC 246-260, 246-262)
Onsite Sewage Systems (RCW 43.20, 70.118; WAC 246-270 through 246-273)
Public Water Systems (RCW 43.20, 70.116, 70.119, 70.119A, 70.142; WAC 246-290 through 246-296)
Clandestine Drug Lab Decontamination (RCW 64.44; WAC 246-205)
General Sanitation (RCW 43.20; WAC 246-203)
Vector Control (RCW 43.20; WAC 246-100-191 through 246-100-201)
Primary and Secondary Schools (RCW 43.20; WAC 246-366)

Under the Department of Health's statutory authority, the Division of Environmental Health implements:
Mercury Education (RCW 70.95M.030)
Pesticide Illness Tracking (RCW 70.104)
Radiation Protection (RCW 43.70, 70.98; WAC 246-220 through 246-224)
X-Ray Equipment (RCW 43.70; WAC 246-225 through 246-228)
Radioactive Material (RCW 43.70, 70.98; WAC 246-231 through 246-246)
Radioactive Air Emissions (RCW 43.70, 70.94, 70.98; WAC 246-247)
Radioactive Waste (RCW 43.70, 70.98; WAC 246-249, 246-250
Uranium and Thorium Milling (RCW 43.70, 70.98; WAC 246-252)

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Eastern Drinking Water Operations
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Southwest Drinking Water Operations*
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*scheduled to move June 2006

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Office of Radiation Protection
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Office of Radiation Protection
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Visit our Web Sites

Division of Environmental Health
www.doh.wa.gov/ehp

Office of Drinking Water
www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw

Office of Environmental Health Assessments
www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/oehas

Office of Environmental Health & Safety
www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/oehas

Office of Food Safety and Shellfish
www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/sf

Office of Radiation Protection
www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/rp

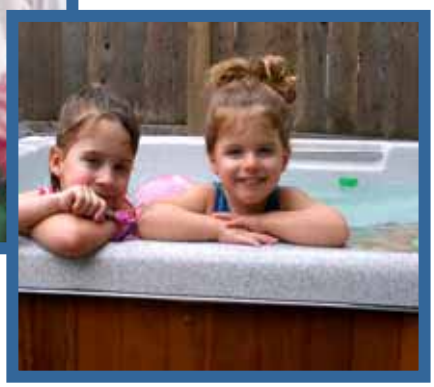
Our Mission

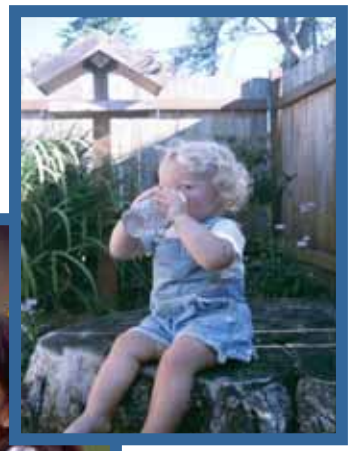
Improving People's Health by Reducing Exposures to Environmental Hazards

Safe Food

Safe Water

Healthy Communities





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